

Ασκήσεις Βυζαντινής Μουσικής

υπό Δημητρίου Μήτρου, πεφιλημένου Διδασκάλου

Ψάλ ατε τω Θεώ ημών

Βασίλειος Δ. Μπαλτάς

Αθήνα 1958

Ψαλτικός Σωθεύος ημέρα

25.2.58

Υπό Διηγήσεων Μητρού
περιπλανήσεων ΑΙΓΑΛΕΩΝ

Tό δημοσίευσι ένα γράφω με την κατάρτιση
 της γραφής, με την πλήρη απόχρυση στην πλάτη
 και την τύπωση. $\frac{q}{11} = \frac{q}{11}$

$$\frac{q}{q} = \frac{5}{5} + \frac{7}{7} = \frac{5}{5} + \frac{7}{7} = \frac{5}{5} + \frac{7}{7}$$

$$= \frac{5}{5} + \frac{7}{7} = \frac{5}{5} + \frac{7}{7} = \frac{5}{5} + \frac{7}{7}$$

$$= \frac{5}{5} + \frac{7}{7} = \frac{5}{5}$$

Elle révèle l'importance
de la coordination et de la
coopération entre les deux

Tó Síapjov $\frac{q}{n} \leftarrow \frac{3}{11} = \frac{q}{n} \leftarrow \frac{1}{1}$

Τό γρόφον παρείχεται μέτρος στην αργυρή

Τό διφόρος πληρής τού χρόνου είναι $\frac{2}{3}$. Ενεργήτειν
τη χαρακτηριστική, μή τιθεται, μη παραγράψεται τη φωτογραφία

$$\sigma = \frac{1}{J} \left(\frac{1}{\tau_1} + \frac{1}{\tau_2} + \frac{1}{\tau_3} + \frac{1}{\tau_4} + \frac{1}{\tau_5} \right)$$

é' — f — f — f — f — f — f — f

‘H inoppon’ xefl&verat wj 2p61s.

Χρόνος είναι τό, χρονινή σιδηρυμα, τόποι
εξαστερεῖ καὶ της ἐκφυγῆς ἐντὸς φύγοι
μέχι της ἐκφυγῆς τοῦ πρώτου
ιποπίκου φύγον

$$\pi \times \frac{\pi}{q} < -4\pi - 11\pi < \frac{\pi}{q}$$

To measure depth of explosion at 4/4.

Γό τρίγοργον,
ενδινις ἀνερχεται
και ἐνεργητικη
οτι καθαρετικος, ον
τιθεται, το πρεμπτη
και δυο ελονοιν.

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} \right) = -\frac{2}{x^3}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_{\Gamma} f - g = \int_{\Gamma} f' - g'$$

$$\overline{w} \circ \overline{\tau} = \tau' \circ \overline{w} \circ \overline{\tau} = \tau'$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\hat{c}_1 + \hat{c}_2 \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\hat{c}_1 - \hat{c}_2 \right)$$

$$\overline{z} = \frac{r}{q} - i \frac{p}{q}$$

Answers

a)

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b)

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c)

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$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}, \\ & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}. \end{aligned}$$

ΤΗΛΕΟΣ Α' (ΠΙΔΙΤΩΝΙΚΗ)

7	γ	
9	η	
12	η	
7	ν	δ
9	χ	ξ
12	η	δ
12	η	η
7	η	θ
9	χ	ξ
12	η	η

$$d = \delta \iota \epsilon \theta \iota s$$

$$p = \nu \phi \epsilon \theta \iota s$$

Τα γένη είναι τατοις α) δικτονικών α', δ', η', θ', δ',
 β) χρηματικών δ', θ'
 γ) έναρρησίων τατοις, θερός

η δικτονική είναι τις δξηνίς ή ηθοράξ:

λ, ζ, δ, η, θ, ξ, θ, η, θ

2) Το χρηματικόν →, ρ, η, θ, δ, φ (Σ ηθοράξ)

3) Η έναρρησία η, θ, δ, θ, η. (Σ ηθοράξ)

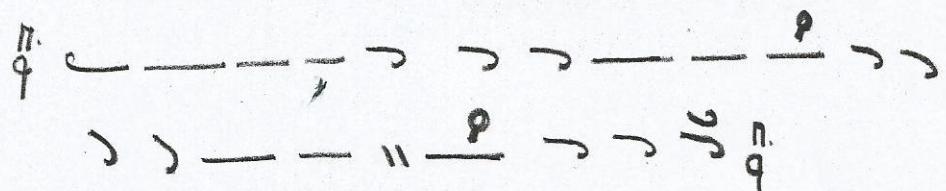
1. Η γέες ψηφίαν μετά πρώτων τόνων τού
φθόρου είποτε σημεῖον τίθεται.

2.

"ΑΓΡΙΟΣ"



2. Η γέεσις (φ) μετώνυμο κατά πλάνη τόνων
τού φθόρου έχει τη σημείον τίθεται.



Εδώ με απομιμάνω την διατύπωση
μες διατάκης καίμακος εκμαρτίγονται
τοιχού μεταξύ των

Σήχες ή άλιτροι (χρωματικότητα).

Φθεραι

	7		
	12		
	9		
	12		
	7		
	12		
	9		

Φ
Ω
Δ
Λ
Υ

Φ
Ω
Δ
Λ
Υ

Μαρτυρίαι

Σ Φ

Είναι κλίμακα ή άλιτρο
γίχησης που είναι ως
γράφειν (Φ)
Φθεραι ή γίχηση θεραι
μαρτυρίαι ή γίχηση Σ Φ

? Ασκησης

Φ Δ Φ Δ Φ Δ Φ Δ Φ Δ
— Η — Η Φ Δ

"ACKNOLIS

S: D C - > > || F C - > > S: D C - >
S: D C - > > F C - > > S: D C - >
S: D C - - = > S: D C - > > S: D C -
S: D C - - = > S: D C - >

"ACKNOLIS

S: D C - > > - - - - C - > > C - > > F || F
S: D C - > > S: D C - > > S: D C - >
S: D C - > > F C - > > S: D C - > > S: D C -
S: D C - > > S: D C - > > S: D C - >

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S: D C - - = > S: D C - > > S: D C - > > S: D C -
S: D C - > > S: D C - > >

"AERONELS

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_{\gamma_1}^{\gamma_2} \int_{\gamma_3}^{\gamma_4} \int_{\gamma_5}^{\gamma_6} \int_{\gamma_7}^{\gamma_8} \int_{\gamma_9}^{\gamma_{10}} \int_{\gamma_{11}}^{\gamma_{12}} \int_{\gamma_{13}}^{\gamma_{14}} \int_{\gamma_{15}}^{\gamma_{16}} \int_{\gamma_{17}}^{\gamma_{18}} \int_{\gamma_{19}}^{\gamma_{20}} \int_{\gamma_{21}}^{\gamma_{22}} \int_{\gamma_{23}}^{\gamma_{24}} \int_{\gamma_{25}}^{\gamma_{26}} \int_{\gamma_{27}}^{\gamma_{28}} \int_{\gamma_{29}}^{\gamma_{30}} \int_{\gamma_{31}}^{\gamma_{32}} \int_{\gamma_{33}}^{\gamma_{34}} \int_{\gamma_{35}}^{\gamma_{36}} \int_{\gamma_{37}}^{\gamma_{38}} \int_{\gamma_{39}}^{\gamma_{40}} \int_{\gamma_{41}}^{\gamma_{42}} \int_{\gamma_{43}}^{\gamma_{44}} \int_{\gamma_{45}}^{\gamma_{46}} \int_{\gamma_{47}}^{\gamma_{48}} \int_{\gamma_{49}}^{\gamma_{50}} \int_{\gamma_{51}}^{\gamma_{52}} \int_{\gamma_{53}}^{\gamma_{54}} \int_{\gamma_{55}}^{\gamma_{56}} \int_{\gamma_{57}}^{\gamma_{58}} \int_{\gamma_{59}}^{\gamma_{60}} \int_{\gamma_{61}}^{\gamma_{62}} \int_{\gamma_{63}}^{\gamma_{64}} \int_{\gamma_{65}}^{\gamma_{66}} \int_{\gamma_{67}}^{\gamma_{68}} \int_{\gamma_{69}}^{\gamma_{70}} \int_{\gamma_{71}}^{\gamma_{72}} \int_{\gamma_{73}}^{\gamma_{74}} \int_{\gamma_{75}}^{\gamma_{76}} \int_{\gamma_{77}}^{\gamma_{78}} \int_{\gamma_{79}}^{\gamma_{80}} \int_{\gamma_{81}}^{\gamma_{82}} \int_{\gamma_{83}}^{\gamma_{84}} \int_{\gamma_{85}}^{\gamma_{86}} \int_{\gamma_{87}}^{\gamma_{88}} \int_{\gamma_{89}}^{\gamma_{90}} \int_{\gamma_{91}}^{\gamma_{92}} \int_{\gamma_{93}}^{\gamma_{94}} \int_{\gamma_{95}}^{\gamma_{96}} \int_{\gamma_{97}}^{\gamma_{98}} \int_{\gamma_{99}}^{\gamma_{100}} \int_{\gamma_{101}}^{\gamma_{102}} \int_{\gamma_{103}}^{\gamma_{104}} \int_{\gamma_{105}}^{\gamma_{106}} \int_{\gamma_{107}}^{\gamma_{108}} \int_{\gamma_{109}}^{\gamma_{110}} \int_{\gamma_{111}}^{\gamma_{112}} \int_{\gamma_{113}}^{\gamma_{114}} \int_{\gamma_{115}}^{\gamma_{116}} \int_{\gamma_{117}}^{\gamma_{118}} \int_{\gamma_{119}}^{\gamma_{120}} \int_{\gamma_{121}}^{\gamma_{122}} \int_{\gamma_{123}}^{\gamma_{124}} \int_{\gamma_{125}}^{\gamma_{126}} \int_{\gamma_{127}}^{\gamma_{128}} \int_{\gamma_{129}}^{\gamma_{130}} \int_{\gamma_{131}}^{\gamma_{132}} \int_{\gamma_{133}}^{\gamma_{134}} \int_{\gamma_{135}}^{\gamma_{136}} \int_{\gamma_{137}}^{\gamma_{138}} \int_{\gamma_{139}}^{\gamma_{140}} \int_{\gamma_{141}}^{\gamma_{142}} \int_{\gamma_{143}}^{\gamma_{144}} \int_{\gamma_{145}}^{\gamma_{146}} \int_{\gamma_{147}}^{\gamma_{148}} \int_{\gamma_{149}}^{\gamma_{150}} \int_{\gamma_{151}}^{\gamma_{152}} \int_{\gamma_{153}}^{\gamma_{154}} \int_{\gamma_{155}}^{\gamma_{156}} \int_{\gamma_{157}}^{\gamma_{158}} \int_{\gamma_{159}}^{\gamma_{160}} \int_{\gamma_{161}}^{\gamma_{162}} \int_{\gamma_{163}}^{\gamma_{164}} \int_{\gamma_{165}}^{\gamma_{166}} \int_{\gamma_{167}}^{\gamma_{168}} \int_{\gamma_{169}}^{\gamma_{170}} \int_{\gamma_{171}}^{\gamma_{172}} \int_{\gamma_{173}}^{\gamma_{174}} \int_{\gamma_{175}}^{\gamma_{176}} \int_{\gamma_{177}}^{\gamma_{178}} \int_{\gamma_{179}}^{\gamma_{180}} \int_{\gamma_{181}}^{\gamma_{182}} \int_{\gamma_{183}}^{\gamma_{184}} \int_{\gamma_{185}}^{\gamma_{186}} \int_{\gamma_{187}}^{\gamma_{188}} \int_{\gamma_{189}}^{\gamma_{190}} \int_{\gamma_{191}}^{\gamma_{192}} \int_{\gamma_{193}}^{\gamma_{194}} \int_{\gamma_{195}}^{\gamma_{196}} \int_{\gamma_{197}}^{\gamma_{198}} \int_{\gamma_{199}}^{\gamma_{200}} \int_{\gamma_{201}}^{\gamma_{202}} \int_{\gamma_{203}}^{\gamma_{204}} \int_{\gamma_{205}}^{\gamma_{206}} \int_{\gamma_{207}}^{\gamma_{208}} \int_{\gamma_{209}}^{\gamma_{210}} \int_{\gamma_{211}}^{\gamma_{212}} \int_{\gamma_{213}}^{\gamma_{214}} \int_{\gamma_{215}}^{\gamma_{216}} \int_{\gamma_{217}}^{\gamma_{218}} \int_{\gamma_{219}}^{\gamma_{220}} \int_{\gamma_{221}}^{\gamma_{222}} \int_{\gamma_{223}}^{\gamma_{224}} \int_{\gamma_{225}}^{\gamma_{226}} \int_{\gamma_{227}}^{\gamma_{228}} \int_{\gamma_{229}}^{\gamma_{229}} \end{aligned}$$

Bellindgräfl

9 (r, s, z) \oplus $H \times_{\theta} S^1$ \oplus S^1

$$\begin{matrix} r \\ s \\ z \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} r \\ s \\ z \end{matrix} \oplus \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{matrix}$$

et deux équations à résoudre ($\frac{1}{4}$)

équations		équations		équations	
1	2	3	4	5	6
3	4	5	6	7	8
5	6	7	8	9	10
7	8	9	10	11	12

Ασκήσεις

$\pi = \frac{r}{d}$
 $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{d^2 - r^2}}$
 $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{r^2}{d^2}}}$
 $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{r^2}{1 - \frac{r^2}{d^2}}}}$
 $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{r^2}{\frac{d^2 - r^2}{d^2}}}}$

Ασκήσεις

$\pi = \frac{r}{d}$
 $= \frac{r}{\sqrt{d^2 - r^2}}$
 $= \frac{r}{\sqrt{d^2 - \frac{r^2}{1 - \frac{r^2}{d^2}}}}$

1. Η η περίμητας των γεωμετρικών μορφών (= γεωμετρία)

2. Η η περίμητας των βασικών μορφών τόπων είναι μεγαλύτερη από την περίμητα των σχετικών μορφών.

• Γεωμετρία (Καλοφίκο κατατελέων)

n. x. $\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{3}{4} \rightarrow \frac{n}{q}$

"Astræus"

≈ $\frac{1}{\phi^p}$ $\int \frac{1}{x} dx$ \rightarrow x^{-1} \rightarrow $x^{-1} + C$

Í H ϕ síðar meðan er ϕ fórkæ miðan meðan ϕ^{-1} fórkæ
á ϕ^{-1} síðar meðan ϕ^{-1} fórkæ miðan ϕ^{-1} fórkæ er ϕ^{-1}
meðan ϕ^{-1} miðan ϕ^{-1} fórkæ.

"Aisenus"

≈ $\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$

$\int \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{x} + C$

$\int \frac{1}{x^3} dx = -\frac{1}{2x^2} + C$

$\int \frac{1}{x^4} dx = -\frac{1}{3x^3} + C$

$\int \frac{1}{x^5} dx = -\frac{1}{4x^4} + C$

$\int \frac{1}{x^6} dx = -\frac{1}{5x^5} + C$

$\int \frac{1}{x^7} dx = -\frac{1}{6x^6} + C$

$\int \frac{1}{x^8} dx = -\frac{1}{7x^7} + C$

$\int \frac{1}{x^9} dx = -\frac{1}{8x^8} + C$

$\int \frac{1}{x^{10}} dx = -\frac{1}{9x^9} + C$

$\int \frac{1}{x^{11}} dx = -\frac{1}{10x^{10}} + C$

$\int \frac{1}{x^{12}} dx = -\frac{1}{11x^{11}} + C$

$\int \frac{1}{x^{13}} dx = -\frac{1}{12x^{12}} + C$

$\int \frac{1}{x^{14}} dx = -\frac{1}{13x^{13}} + C$

$\int \frac{1}{x^{15}} dx = -\frac{1}{14x^{14}} + C$

$\int \frac{1}{x^{16}} dx = -\frac{1}{15x^{15}} + C$

$\int \frac{1}{x^{17}} dx = -\frac{1}{16x^{16}} + C$

$\int \frac{1}{x^{18}} dx = -\frac{1}{17x^{17}} + C$

$\int \frac{1}{x^{19}} dx = -\frac{1}{18x^{18}} + C$

$\int \frac{1}{x^{20}} dx = -\frac{1}{19x^{19}} + C$

$\int \frac{1}{x^{21}} dx = -\frac{1}{20x^{20}} + C$

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$\int \frac{1}{x^{100}} dx = -\frac{1}{99x^{99}} + C$

επίτοιμος

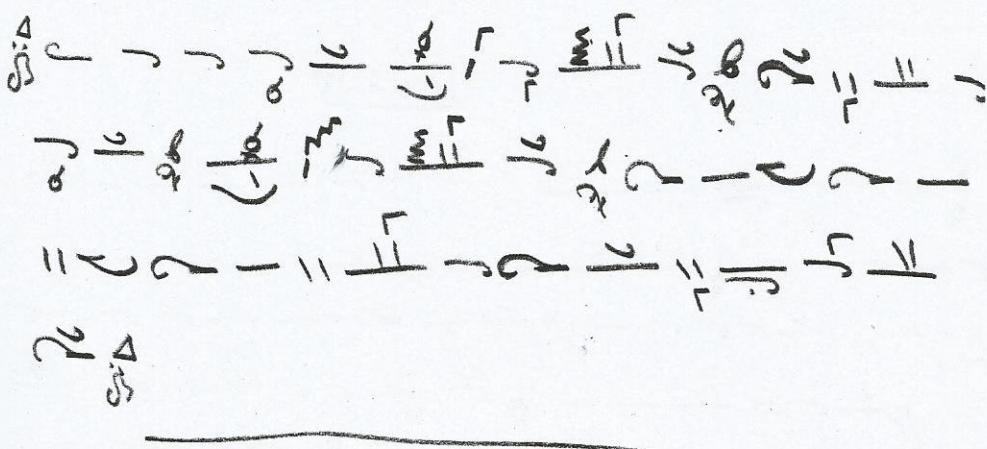
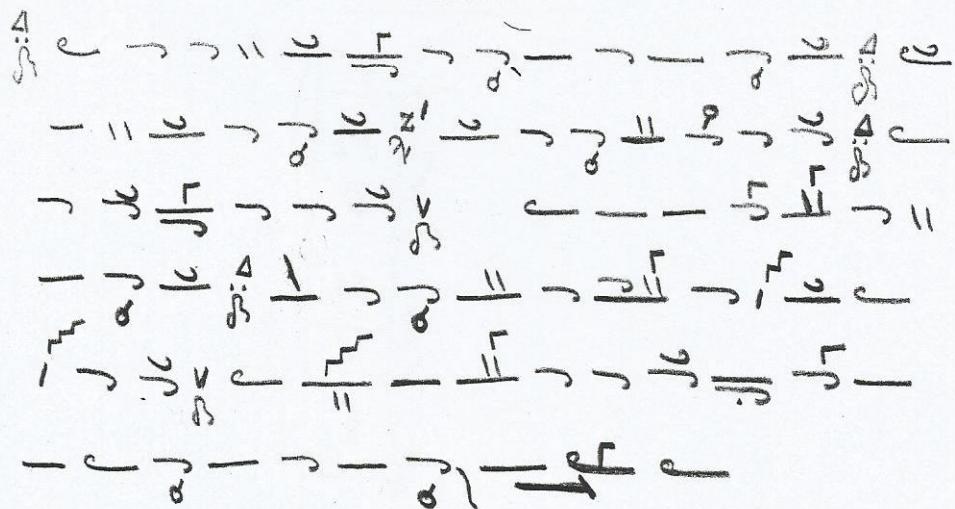
τον παραπάνω σημείους
τού παιδιού από την ομάδα

Αγκύλας

αχτίδιον = μυρωτό παρασκήνιο.

αχτίδιον = παρασκήνιον

"ASKENASIS"



18	7	12	3	18
7	4	7	4	7
3	1	3	1	3
18	7	12	3	18
7	4	7	4	7
3	1	3	1	3

*Acknow

1. $\frac{d}{dx} \int_a^x f(t) dt = f(x)$
2. $\int_a^b f(x) dx = - \int_b^a f(x) dx$
3. $\int_a^a f(x) dx = 0$
4. $\int_a^b [f_1(x) + f_2(x)] dx = \int_a^b f_1(x) dx + \int_a^b f_2(x) dx$
5. $\int_a^b c f(x) dx = c \int_a^b f(x) dx$

Ηεριδημία είς μηνινής ή πολιτικής. (οικονομικός)

Ο οικονομικός λαός δέσει τούτης εν οικονομίας

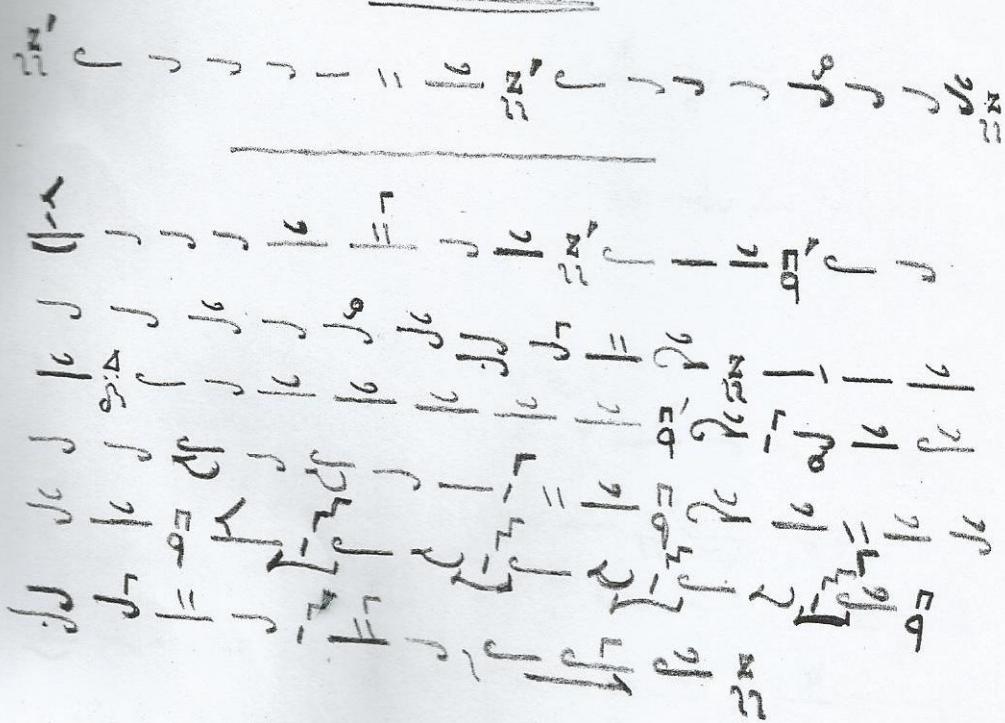
τον ζωντανό λαό της στην πόλη και στην πόλη

"Αγοράς"

περιβαλλοντικός λαός

σφλαστικής (προσθότης)
αλλαγής της ποσότητας της ζωής σε μια διάσταση
την οποία αποτελεί η προσθήτη που δημιουργείται
μεταξύ της ζωής και της προσθήτης

"ΑΓΚΛΙΩΝ"



¶ Ούτε τισθεντοί μεταφέρειν γεγονότα
πάκτων

$$\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \alpha x = \frac{1}{2} \alpha (\beta^2 - \alpha^2)$$

• the cisterciens were the first to use manure

• Hierbei ist zu beachten, dass zu späte
Kontrollen keinen Nutzen bringen.

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$$\begin{aligned} \text{If } &= f(x) \\ \text{Then } &= f(x) = \int_{f^{-1}(x)}^{f(a)} f'(t) dt \\ \text{So } &= f(x) = \int_{f^{-1}(x)}^{f(a)} f'(t) dt \end{aligned}$$

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